

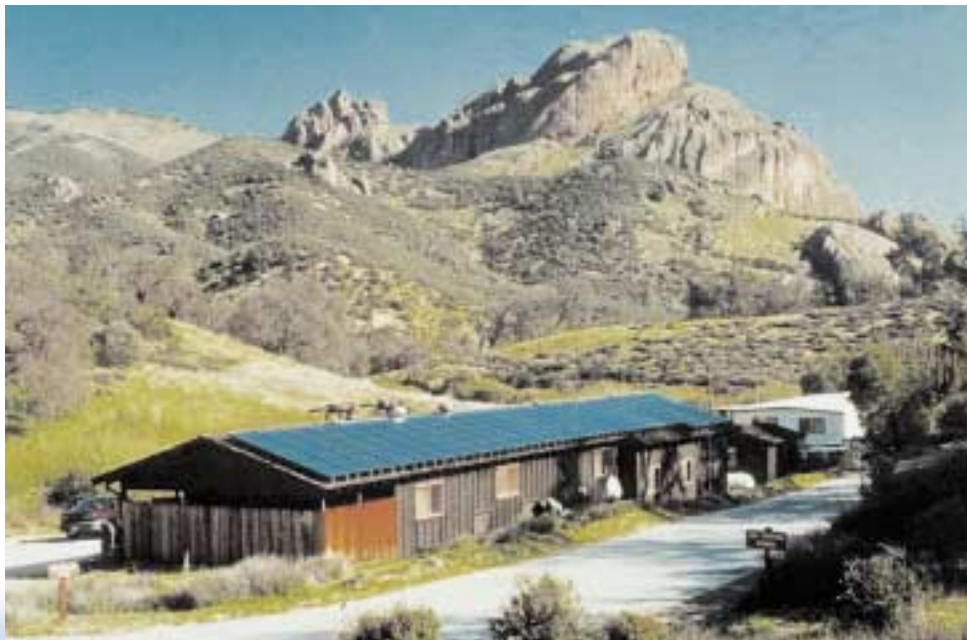
Facility power means different things to different people. For purposes of *Power Where You Need It*, we use the term in a pure sense: power for a facility or a building.

Sandia National Laboratories has a long history of assisting the federal government with renewables. Its Renew series has featured more than one hundred such installations, no small number of which were PV power for a facility. The facility may have been a restroom, a camp headquarters, or a ranger station.

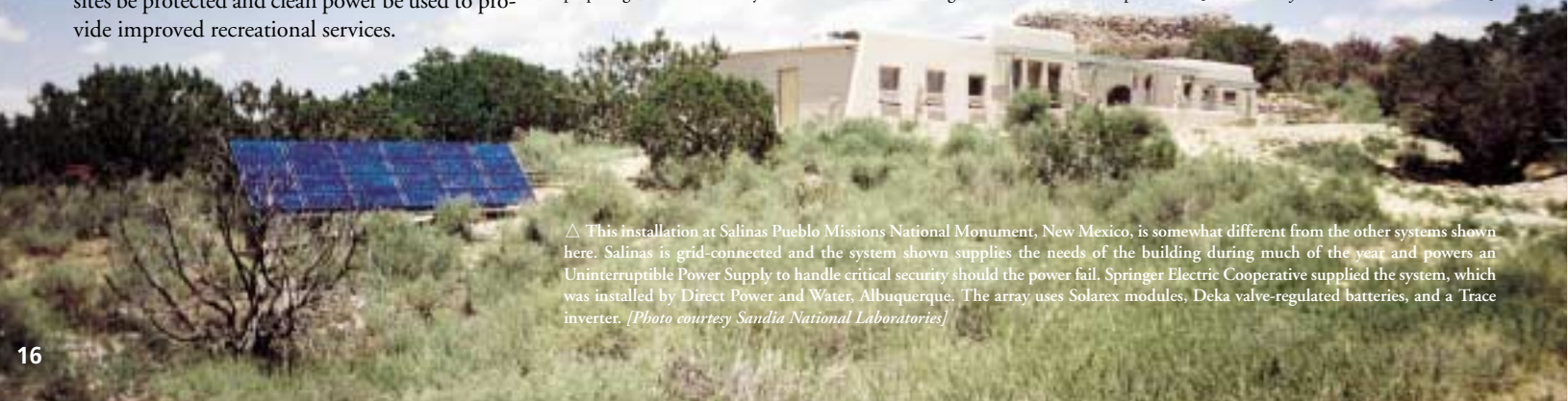
Likewise, facility power can range from a few watts to ten kilowatts, or larger.

Photovoltaics offers government agencies the ability to replace noisy or polluting generators with clean, quiet power.

Facility power within the federal agencies such as the National Park Service, the USDA Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management can only continue to grow because an increasingly informed public will demand that pristine sites be protected and clean power be used to provide improved recreational services.



△ One of the most successful photovoltaic facility power installations has been the one at Chaparral, Pinnacles National Monument, California, for the National Park Service. A 10kW roof-mounted array (Solarex modules) provides facility power to park residences, a ranger contact station, a maintenance building, and a campground. The hybrid system (installed by Applied Power Corporation) includes a 20kW propane generator and totally eliminates the use and storage of diesel fuel in the Chaparral area. [Photo courtesy Sandia National Laboratories]



△ This installation at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico, is somewhat different from the other systems shown here. Salinas is grid-connected and the system shown supplies the needs of the building during much of the year and powers an Uninterruptible Power Supply to handle critical security should the power fail. Springer Electric Cooperative supplied the system, which was installed by Direct Power and Water, Albuquerque. The array uses Solarex modules, Deka valve-regulated batteries, and a Trace inverter. [Photo courtesy Sandia National Laboratories]

▽ A 21kW stand-alone PV system (Siemens modules) with battery storage, a Trace inverter, and a 30kW propane back-up generator, were provided for Joshua Tree National Park near Palm Springs, California, for the National Park Service, by Southern California Edison and Kyocera Solar, Inc. Park Service personnel say the award-winning system has cut their operating costs by 90 percent and reduced tons of pollutant emissions, from two diesel generators that the system replaced. Depicted are the main system and (insert) the Cottonwood system. [Photos courtesy Sandia National Laboratories]



△ This large scale (5kW+) central power station provides all the power required for this island located in the U.S. near the Gulf of Mexico. The system contains 120kW hours of storage using sealed, maintenance-free batteries, to provide power for four homes and a marina. The system was provided by Solar Electric Power Company, Ltd. (SEPCO), Stuart, Florida. [Photo courtesy SEPCO™]



△ A small PowerPod sits atop a bathroom facility at Rifle Gap State Park, installed for the Colorado State Parks by Sundance Solar. The PowerPod P-150/250-12 is powering lighting and an exhaust fan. [Photo courtesy PowerPod Corporation]



△ Hole in the Wall trail maintenance facility, Sequoia National Park, California. The 8kW hybrid system was supplied by BP Solar and provides power to a remote trail-maintenance facility. [Photo courtesy BP Solar, Inc.]